

Rejected

Def. Doc. No. 637 C

Excerpt from "The Manchoukuo Year Book", page 382,
383, The Manchoukuo Year Book Co., Hsinking, Man-
choukuo, 1942

Improvement of Personnel

Considering that under the previous system, the prestige of the judicature was at an extremely low ebb, owing to the inferior quality of the personnel, the Department of Justice felt an urgent need of improvement in this respect. In October, 1934, therefore, the Department opened a Law School under its control, enrolling mostly Manchus and instructing them in jurisprudence and ethics. The graduates from the School were employed as assistant judicial officers, to be appointed regular officers after examination on the completion of a period of practical training. The School turned out 60 or 70 graduates each year, who gave a satisfactory account of themselves in official life. On the reorganization of the School as a Law College in April, 1939, the Department of Justice created a new training institute for judicial and penal officers, where a good number are now receiving instruction.

Under the former system, the appointment of judicial personnel was swayed by private considerations, for this was done mainly by recommendation, not by examination--with the result that the personnel steadily declined in quality. In order to remove the cause of the decline, so far as the method of appointment went, by making personal character and capacity the criterion for appointment, the Government, in July, 1936, issued the Judicial Examination Ordinance and other regulations, which proved effective in realizing the desired object. The ordinance and regulations above mentioned were abolished in October, 1938, when the Civil Service Ordinance, applicable to the government officials in general, was promulgated and enforced. The object of the Civil Service Ordinance was quite the same as that of the abolished ordinance and regulations, so that there was no change in substance, in the method of appointing judicial officers.

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637-c

任用方法に關する限り各國人の品性及能力を任用の標準となし以て其の原
因を深く爲めに、政府は一九三六年（昭和十一年）七月、司法試験法及其他
の法令を公布した、此は所期の目的實現の爲め有效であつた。前掲の此等の
法令は一九三八年（昭和十三年）十月、一般政府官吏に適用される又官令が
公布、施行されたので廢止された。文官令の目的は廢止されたこれ等の諸法
令と全然同一であつて實質に於て、又司法官任用方法に於て何等變りがなか
つたのである。

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/9eccfb/>

Rejected

Def. Doc. No. 637 D

Excerpt from "The Manchoukuo Year Book", page 424,
The Manchoukuo Year Book Co., Hsinking, Manchoukuo,
19427

Farm Improvement Embodied in Five-year
Industrial Development Plan

As one of the principal projects contained in the five-year industrial development plan, which was formally put into operation on January 1, 1937, the Department of Industry has announced a comprehensive programme for the improvement of agriculture and live-stock farming throughout the country. Under this programme an important reform in farm administration is planned. Efforts will be made by the Department especially to facilitate the organization of farmers' guilds in all agrarian districts. The creation of many model farm villages, as mentioned in the programme announced in 1936, is provided for.

Regarding the improvement of agriculture, attention is to be paid by the Department to the question of increasing the country's output especially of wheat, rice, rye, maize and hemp through the introduction of better seeds and a substantial expansion of areas under cultivation.

A new experimental farm is to be established in Harbin while those already maintained at Koshan and Chiamussu will be enlarged. As regards live-stock farming, officials will be despatched to the United States and Australia to purchase 1,000 heads of Merino and Corriedale sheep.

Further, another sheep-breeding farm under State management is to be newly opened in addition to four already in operation. Improvement of facilities for the prevention of animal epidemics is also on the tapis with an animal epidemic prevention law scheduled to be promulgated shortly.

Rejected

辯護士文書第六三七一D

「滿洲四年鑑」抜萃 四二四頁

滿洲四年鑑會社、滿洲國新京

一九四二年

産業開發五ヶ年計畫に具体化せられたる農地改良

一九三七年一月一日より正式に實施されたところの産業開發五ヶ年計畫に包含せられた主たる企劃の一として、産業部は全國的な農業及牧畜改良の包括的計畫を發表した。本計畫の下になつて農業行政に重なる改良が立派されてゐる。特に全農村地方に農業組合の結成を助長する爲に産業部は努力するであらう。一九三六年に發表された計畫に述べられた如く多くの模範農村の建設が準備せられて居る。

農業の改良に關しては、産業部は、優良種子の斡旋及耕作に依る農地の實質的擴張をなすことにより、全國の生産増加率に小麥、米、大豆、玉

DE 100 #637-D

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D27 m: # 637-D

蜀黍、大麻等の増收を圖ると云ふ問題に注意を向けて居る。

新しき學事試験場が吟爾濱に建設される一方克山佳木斯等の所に述べられたる試験場は擴張せられるであらう、牧畜に關しては、一千頭のホリノ種及コリデル種牧羊購入の爲官賣が合衆國及オーストラリアに採育されるであらう。

更に他の國立養羊場が既に備いてゐる四つの養羊場に加へて新たに開設されるであらう。

家畜傳染病施設の改善は近々發布されることになつて居る家畜傳染病予防法と共に審議中である。

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/9eccfb/>

0164 0002 2106

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一九三二年（昭和七年）滿洲國新京 滿洲國年鑑出版株式會社
滿洲國年鑑 六五四頁 六五五頁より

表 其の一 初等教育機關統計

四 月	學校數	教 師		生		徒 合 計
		男	女	男	女	
一九三二年	一一九	一四七	一四七	一四七	一四七	六六二
一九三三年	九一	一四七	一四七	一四七	一四七	五〇二
一九三四年	一二八	一八二	一八二	一八二	一八二	八三二
一九三五年	一四六	二二四	二二四	二二四	二二四	八七九
一九三六年	一四六	二二九	二二九	二二九	二二九	一〇一五
一九三七年	一四七	二二九	二二九	二二九	二二九	一二三一
一九三八年	一九九	二九一	二九一	二九一	二九一	一四三〇
一九三九年	一九四	三〇四	三〇四	三〇四	三〇四	一六八二
一九四〇年	一九〇	三八五	三八五	三八五	三八五	一九七三
一九四〇年（六月）						
國民T N（公立）	三三九					一六七九
國民義塾（私立）	二六一					六八一
私塾（私立）	一九六					四七九

DLF DOC W 637-F.

T. N. 不明	計	國民學校 (公立)		同 (私立)		國民優級 (公立)		同 (私立)		特殊校 (公立)		同 (私立)		一九四〇年 (四月)	
		一八	二二	七	六	一〇	六	七	二	一	〇	六	七	二	一
		四八	四二	五	一九	三二	二一	一	六	九	一	八	六	四	三
		二〇	二一	七	〇	一	六	〇	二	三	八	〇	二	八	一

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/9eccfb/>

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not used

Def. Doc. No. 637 H

Excerpt from "The Manchoukuo Year Book" page 680, 681,
The Manchoukuo Year Book Co., Hsinking, Manchoukuo, 1942

SANITATION

Since its foundation, the new state of Manchoukuo, taking into consideration the peculiarity of the prevailing sanitary conditions, adopted a policy composed of three principles: (1) increase of medical treatment institutions and their distribution among the masses, (2) the prevention of epidemics and diseases, and (3) the improvement and increase of sanitary organizations in the rural districts. With these three principles in mind, the Health Section of the Department of Civil Affairs was made responsible for the administration of matters relating to sanitation and health. As the initial objective, public doctors and public welfare clinics were distributed and assigned throughout the country, while in October, 1936, the Health and Sanitation Research Office was established in Hsinking. In the principal municipalities, hospitals for handling contagious disease patients were created, half of the cost of which was met by the Central Government's treasury. By 1937, sanitary organizations were established in twelve of the fourteen provinces, to each of which expert medical officers, expert pharmacists, and expert veterinarians were assigned as officials, in accordance with the third principle, improvement and increase of sanitary organizations in the rural districts.

Moreover, effective measures were adopted to curb the opium habit among the masses, which had undesirable effects upon the race and had acted as a cause of crime for a long time.

Medical Facilities

At the end of 1939, the total number of physicians in Manchoukuo was returned at 22,500 including 18,400 native doctors. This figure represents a ratio of 5.7 per 10,000 population as against 7.6 per 10,000 population for Japan. Quantitatively speaking, the difference between the two countries is negligible but qualitatively the country presents a tragic contrast in this respect, as more than 80 per cent of physicians in Manchoukuo are either native doctors or those not familiar with modern medical science and thus their capabilities and technique are far below those of Japan. In order to remedy the conditions and to improve the standard of those engaged in medical professions, the government has exerted further efforts to expand medical training institutions and has taken all such appropriate and effective measures as are necessary for the promotion of public health.

At the end of 1940, there were 603 dentists and 700 pharmacists in Manchoukuo, of which figure only 1/3 and 2/3 respectively were fully qualified.

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辨證圖文卷第六三七一日號

「滿洲國年鑑」拔萃六八〇頁六八一頁

一九四二年滿洲國、新京、滿洲國年鑑會社

衛生

新興滿洲國はその一般衛生狀況の特殊性を考慮に入れ建國以來三つの原則よりなる政策を採用した。

一 醫療施設の増設と之が大衆への配置

二 傳染病及病氣の豫防

三 地方に於ける衛生施設の改善並に増設

此の三原則に則り民政保健司は衛生保健關係事項の施政の責をもつに至つた。最初の方針として大衆醫と厚生診療所が全國に配置され割當てられた。

一方一九三六年十月には新京に衛生技術廠が開設された。主要都市には傳染病患者を扱ふ病院が創設され、その費用の半額は國庫より充當され地方に於ける衛生施設の改善並に増設と云ふ第三の原則に順應して一九

三七年迄には衛生施設は十四省の中十二省に設けられ、その各々には専門醫官、専門藥劑士、専門獸醫が官吏として派遣された。

更にこの民族の上に望ましかる影響を持ち、それ迄長い間犯罪のもととなつてゐた大衆の間の阿片吸飲の習慣を抑える爲に效果的施策が採用された。

醫療施設

一九三九年末滿洲國の醫師の總數は一八、四〇〇人の原住民醫師を含め二二、五〇〇人と報告された。此の數字は日本では一万人に付七。六人の割合であるのに對し、一万人に付五。七人の割合なることを示してゐる。量的に言つて兩國間の差異は大したことはないが、質的に言つて此の國は此の點悲劇的な對照を呈してゐる。と云ふのは滿洲國內の醫師の八〇パーセント以上は原住民醫師であるか若しくは近代醫學に精通して居らぬ人達であり、かくて彼等の能力及技術は日本に於けるそれに比し遙かに劣つてゐるからである。この状態を改善し、醫療の職にある等の人々の標準を高める目的で政府は醫術教育機關の擴張に一層努力し大衆の健康増進の爲必要な凡ゆる適切有效なる手段を採つて來たのである

DEF DOC # 637-H

一九四〇年末滿洲國には齒科醫六〇三名藥劑師七〇〇名と數へたが、その内資格を有した者は前者の三分の一、後者の三分の二に過ぎなかつた。

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/9eccfb/>